nly a shoemaker I had never tasted that kind of a

drink before and am not sure of the name. It was

of course, being at the White House, I had to take

in the wine arrangements is that I have only four

wines instead of five, as at the White House, one for

each special session. I know that our boss, Senator

McMil.LAN, availed himself of the five White House

glasses. Trusting that this will please you and that you will honor both yourself and myself with your

presence at the dinner this evening. I am, yours respectfully,

H. S. PINGREE."

By a vote of 23 to 5 the Senate refused

to receive the invitation and sent it back to

POTATO. The Supreme Court of the State

snubbed him unanimously. Not a Supreme

Court Judge was at the dinner. Only

three State Senators came. A majority

of the Legislature was able to stay away

in spite of the Governor's promises as to

the glories of his bill of fare and wine list.

Most of the persons in whose honor the

dinner was to be given were avoidably

absent but PINGREE found others who

were not too proud to eat and drink with

him, and they were three hours on the

road between oysters and cigars. The

Governor was toasted as the "Great Com-

moner," whatever that may be, and " the

truest, best and ablest fighter for equal

rights the State of Michigan ever has

known or ever will know." He replied in

a speech the diginity of which may be

" I thought I'd invite you with the old Supreme

Court, but as usual they issued another injunction. I want you to pray for the poor hypocrites, the poor

He said that " as he had supposed the

Supreme Court was to participate in the

dinner, he had arranged to hold it in Lan-

sing on their own dunghill, thinking that

they would have the moral courage to

PINGREE has long mouthed and strutted

as a reformer, and some simple souls have

believed in him. By a continuous process

of self-exposure, more vivid than ever

toward the close of his official career, he has

undeceived most of the credulous. We

dare say the Springfield Republican still

reveres him; humbuge must stand by one

another. But PINGREE seems to be at the

end of his political rope. He has re-

nounced the Republican party and various

Democratic journals are warning him not to

try to break into the Democratic party.

Roger Wolcott.

ROGER WOLCOTT of Massachusetts, who

died yesterday, left a memory to be envied.

Born of the best old Puritan blood, he kept

all its traditions untarnished and undimin-

ished. He was an earnest student at Har-

vard, where he was the orator of his class

and where he afterward became an in-

was shown in his loyalty to his party in

1884, when the pressure of the social influ-

posite direction.

part in national affairs.

Cow City.

ence of Boston was tremendous in the op-

Mr. WOLCOTT made the office of Lieu-

tenant-Governor important by the distinc-

tion with which he filled it; and as Governor

he was respected and admired by the en-

tire Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Handsome, dignified, cultivated, cour-

teous, he added to his exterior advantages

patience, industry, high ability and the de-

sire to do his best for the State. He

gradually perfected himself in the art of

public speaking. He was more than equal to

the tasks of his office. He left it with the

respect of all, and it seemed that both his

acknowledged fitness and his popularity

would call him in time to play an important

This promise of a great career is broken

by death, but ROGER WOLCOTT will be re-

membered as a man of many noble and

attractive qualities, who would have gained

Cows were the first street commissioners

n Boston, but that city is now less pastoral

than New York. The all-revealing census

shows that New York had 4,633 cows, or one

now to every 741 inhabitants, whereas Boston

has but 495 cows, or one cow to every 1.135

inhabitants. Chicago has a brighter station

n the milky way. She has nearly 20,000 cows,

one cow to every 86 inhabitants. But the real

Boopolis or Cowtown is Peoria, which has

nearly 14,000 cows, a bossy to every four in-

habitants. Peoria is proud to be called the

ewspaper after his place in the Senate knows

him no more. We had supposed that he

of Col. BRYAN'S Commoner.

was to be the Phili pines correspondent

The Hon. JOE BAILEY is false to his great

deals. Instead of his customary tie of white

heard distinctly in Beaufort, S. C., and West

lawn he wears a red and blue four-in-hand.

Hurley, N. F. BAILEY will consent to evening

clothes yet. He is failing, falling, and who

A SMALL ANTIPHONY.

THE PRELUDE

From the Atlanta Journal

Ex-President Cleveland to-day, in an exclusive

THE BREAKING OF THE MAJESTIC SILENCE.

From the Atlanta Journal's Esclusive Interview.

"With a sincere return to its old-time doctrines."

said Mr. Cleveland with deep emotion, "the old-time

victories of the Democratic party will certainly be won.

THE VOICE PROM THE WEST.

From a Lincoln, Neb., Despatch to THE SUN.

Mr. Bryan said: "Until Mr. Cleveland sets forth spe-

ifically what he considers the first principles of De-

Mince Pies - Maine's Great Pic Schools.

From the Biddeford Daily Journal.

Does mince ple hold its own? Why are there no

Bless your aboriginal appetite, we have in the good

ld State of Maine, in the present year of grace, on

the eve of the twentleth century, just as good mince

oles as ever provoked a nightmare's visit to the couch

of THE SUN'S editor. To be sure, the counterfeit article may be found in restaurants and boarding

houses and hotels in the Pine Tree State, but the

generations of mince pie makers who have played

heir part on life's stage and passed off into "nature's

'tiring room" have been followed by successors in

We may have -nay, we have-dlet reformers in New

England, but they affect the genuine mince ple cult

about as much as a lead quarter put in circulation

in Kalamaroo would affect the permanence and solid

couse from Kittery to Fort Kent is a mince pie scho

with a college annex and a board of trustees. And

this is that happy time of year when degrees are being

conferred in large numbers. If the editor of THE

SUN will take a trip to Maine he may depend on find-

will care for the Constitution now?

thich for four years he has maintained.

"What of the future?" I asked

nocracy comment is unnecessary.

nee ple schools!-- NEW YORK SUN.

very way worth the honor they inherit.

greater fame if his life had been spared.

And so another harlequinade is ended.

judged from these words:

and society in general.

I will have some to-night. The only difference

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpald. DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Marriage and Divorce

Mr. Ray, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, has written a letter saying that to the | previously. best of his ability he will "press a proposed Amendment to the Constitution giving on the subject of marriage and divorce."

Such an Amendment, in making possible national laws on marriage and divorce, would meet only one of the demands of the "divorce reformers;" that is, uniformity. But what would be that uniformity? The legislation of the States on the subject indicates unmistakably that it would permit divorce and recognize various causes as sufficient for the legal in the direction of "free divorce," as it is

The only State in the Union which has no divorce law is South Carolina. The only State which makes adultery alone a cause for divorce is New York. It is obvious, therefore, that the vastly preponderating sentiment of this country is in favor of "free divorce," and that New York and South Carolina, now alone outside of national legislation.

We shall not now discuss the subject brought up by the proposition of Mr. RAY. contenting ourselves with merely pointing out this obvious consequence of the Constitutional Amendment he favors.

The Price We Pay.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was sent to the Senate on February 5, 1900. It was ratified by the Senate on December 20, after amendment radically changing its character. Nearly eleven months elapsed between the date of the proposition and the date of action thereupon by the Senate as a part of the treaty-making power.

The principal fact of the present situation is that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty now go to the British Government carrying with them a proposition authorized by the Senate and embodied in a formal convention, to abrogate by mutual consent the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850.

This fact changes absolutely the status of the old treaty in every respect save that of technical existence. It has been held by many of the foremost statesmen of the United States that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty long ago lost its vitality, both by the termination of the conditions to meet which it was originally negotiated, and elso by repeated and flagrant violations of its terms by the other party. Only a few years ago the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported unanimously that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had become dead letter, both in law and in good morals, and that this Government was no onger bound by its ancient stipulations. Up to one year ago no such action on our part as would revive the obsolete compact or recognize its validity was easily con- army is ridiculous. ceivable to the American mind. Formal notice of abrogation to Great Britain was | Does the Constitution Follow the all that was required to bury decently the dead Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The inconceivable happened when Secretary Hay voluntarily and on his own responsibility proposed to the British Government a new convention recognizing at Washington this week is whether duties and reviving the old. When the fatuity of that proceeding was pointed out, the apologists of Mr. HAY's amazing policy deflantly responded that the vitality of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was no longer a pertinent question, since by the very act of Secretary Hav's to which American per pound. The Board of General Apsentiment so indignantly objected the old treaty was revived and recognized.

In a degree they were right. The subsequent recognition of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by the United States Senate, the delay necessarily resulting to the canal enterprise itself, the complications arising from the inconsistent provisions of a convention patched up by way of compromise, the chance of future misunderstanding and entanglement, are all part of the price we pay for the diplomatic folly of a single individual. The Senate has done the best it could do, under the circumstances, to rescue the canal and the country from the | into the Supreme Court by writ of error. consequences of Mr. HAY's deplorable project. For the evils that may ensue he alone is responsible. For the evils we have escaped, let us thank Heaven and pay ransom as cheerfully as possible!

The immediate consequence is that until England makes reply to the formal request | section 8 of Article 1. of the Federal Conof this Government to abrogate the Clayton- stitution which reads: Bulwer Treaty by mutual consent to its supersession, we are precluded from taking any other step to clear away the now acknowledged restrictions of the old treaty upon our independence of action. Even if the British Government requires eleven months in which to make up its mind amendments, the delay will be no greater | Constitutional requirement that " all duties, at Mr. Hay's invitation last February. Meanwhile, since we are thus committed, any movement to dispose of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by joint resolution of Congress, or by the passage of a canal bill practically abrogating the same, would be an affront to a friendly power and an offence against our own dignity and good

instant as among the things possible. We must likewise be prepared to find England less disposed to release us on such advantageous terms as might have the thing-in one against some tobacco his invitation to the Senate is here reprobeen obtained by Mr. HAY a year ago, if and in the other against fourteen ringshe had gone about the business in the ordinary fashion. Further negotiations for a settlement will be conducted on the other side with a sharper regard to the main the United States or throughout the States chance than ever. That is one of the inevitable consequences of the ill-timed flicker of altruism which illuminated Secretary HAY's recent diplomatic performance. The British Government will drive as good a and we should no more cherish ill-will

toward her for looking closely to her interpect her to discover a hostile spirit in another.

our own precautions. Compensation of some sort will probably be required before we get quite disentangled; and we believe that American sentiment will respond to any reasonable proposition that does not involve the surrender of American territory, in Alaska or elsewhere.

The Booz Case.

While the military investigation into the cause of the death of ex-Cadet Booz at West Point has not been completed, and while a similar investigation by a committee of Congress is only just beginning. the facts that have been so far developed are sufficient for a fair and intelligent preliminary judgment of the case. All that the dead cadet's friends have to say has been heard, while the testimony of the cadets as now taken at West Point is clearly but a repetition of what has been taken Booz died from tuberculosis of the

throat which his parents allege set in Congress full power to enact uniform laws as the result of an enforced swallowing of a large quantity of tabasco sauce while the young man was attending the Military Academy. But the doctors who attended Booz, at his home, were not willing to declare before the Court of Inquiry that the inflamed condition of his throat necessarily came from an irritation such as is described, or, even if it was so caused, that it in turn gave rise to the affection of the throat from which Booz dissolution of a marriage contract. In | died. The allegations as to swallowing other words, the national laws would be the tabasco sauce and the other charges of ill treatment rest solely upon the declarations of young Booz himself. He never mentioned the names of his tormentors. The cadets at the Academy say unanimously that the tabasco sauce which Booz swallowed was "only two or three drops." and that practically all the members of his class were subjected to the same process Booz engaged in a fist fight some weeks before he left the Academy. It seems that current, would be forced into it by to have been a trivial affair, very speedily ended, and Booz made no complaints of injuries from it at the time. That Booz came to his death, therefore, from injuries received at the Military Academy seems very doubtful, and a verdict of at least " not proven " must be rendered by fairminded people upon the charges made by his parents against his fellow students.

On the other hand, it is established that the first year of cadet life at West Point is one long period of bedevilment at the hands of upper classmen. It is something which the traditions of the Academy, the desires of the upper classmen themselves, and the feeling of those in charge of the cadets that all this is needed to "take the conceit out of the boys and make them good soldiers," conspire to retain. It is described as a very moderate kind of harassment. The cadets are required to stand for various lengths of time in distorted and unnatural positions, eat bowls of molasses, swallow " wo or three drops " of tabasco and other flery sauces, stand on their heads in a tub partly filled with water and subject themselves to other

petty humiliations. Now experience proves that in an institution where this sort of thing is a practice it is apt in many instances to be carried to a brutal and cruel extreme, and even to degenerate into downright outrage. It is frankly admitted by the authorities at West Point that brutal forms of hazing were in vogue there up to two years ago, when Col. MILLS, the present Superintendent of the Academy, entered upon his term of office, but it is said that since that time, owing largely to Col. MILLS's severity, only moderate forms of hazing have prevailed. Of course, the idea that proceedings of this nature are necessary for the future well-being of officers of the

The immediate question raised in the two cases which have been argued before the Supreme Court of the United States can be imposed upon merchandise brought into ports of the United States from either Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands. JOHN H. GOETZE imported from Porto Rico into the port of New York some filler tobacco upon which duty was assessed at 35 cents praisers sustained the assessment of the duty imposed by the Collector and the United States Circuit Court affirmed the decision of the board and from the judgment of the Circuit Court an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. In the other case, MANUEL PEPKE, a United States soldier who had served in the Island of Luzon, brought in fourteen diamond rings, which were seized in Chicago in May last as merchandise liable to duty and fraudulently imported. The District Court gave judgment of forfeiture to the Government, and this judgment was removed In the Goetze case it is claimed that Porto Rico is not a foreign country, and ship. in the Pepke case that the Island of Luzon is a part of the territory of the United States, and, therefore, that the merchandise

"Congress shall have power to lay and collect tares. duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and pro-

shall be uniform throughout the United States." braced a much wider range, and much upon the acquisition of new territory the an influence. inhabitants thereof forthwith become citivision therefor in the treaty or without faith too gross to be considered for an formal action by the Congress, still, it is not absolutely necessary for the Supreme cases are proceedings in rem or against and a decision of the narrower question whether the words " throughout the United States " mean throughout the domain of

the Union will dispose of the specific sue now before the Court. The counsel for the owners of the goods ontend that the words cover the entire omain of the United States including bargain for itself as the conditions permit: all outlying territories and all countries acquired by treaty or conquest, and that

duties cannot be imposed upon goods those present had finished the feast they adjourned to the White House pariors to indulge in a fancy another. ests and opportunites, than we should ex- transported from one part of the nation to

> Attorney-General Griggs contends that the term " United States," as used in the imposts section, means only the territory comprised within the several States of the Union, and was intended only for their protection and not for the benefit of outside territory belonging to the nation, and that duties on these islands are uniform throughout the United States because they are uniformly imposed at every port in the United States. In support of this view Mr. GRIGOS cites the history of this particular section as traced by the Supreme Court in the recent case of Knowl-TON against MOORE, where the Court held that the object of the rule of uniformity was to prevent a possible discrimination against one or more of the several States composing the United States. In that case, decided on May 14 last, Mr. Justice WHITE, in the opinion of the Court, reviews the origin and meaning of the expression uniform throughout the United States and says: "What the Constitution commands is the imposition of a tax by the rule of geographical uniformity, not that in order to levy such a tax objects must be selected which exist uniformly in the

> several States." The Knowlton case turned on the construction of the legacy or inheritance tax imposed by the Revenue act of 1898, and had nothing to do with duties on merchandise, but, at the same time, the reasoning of the opinion, and its manifest direction, are in favor of the position of the Attorney-General.

The broader question as to whether the Constitution extends of its own force over acquired territory was practically decided eleven years ago by the Supreme Court in the case of the Mormon Church against the United States, where Mr. Justice BRADLEY in rendering the opinion of the Court used this language:

"The power of Congress over the Territories of the inited States is general and plenary, arising from and incidental to the right to acquire the Territory itself, and from the power given by the Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States. It would be absurd to hold that the United States has power to acquire territory and no power to govern it when acquired. The power acquire territory other than the territory northwes of the Ohlo River (which belonged to the United States at the adoption of the Constitution) is derived from the treaty-making power and the power to declare and carry on war. The incidents of these powers are those of national sovereignty, and belong to all independent Governments. The power to make acquisitions of territory by conquest, by treaty and by cession is an incident of national sovereignty."

And the Court then cited with approval the case of the American Insurance Company against CANTER when Chief Justice MARSHALL said:

"The Constitution confers absolutely on the Government of the Union the powers of making war and of making treaties; consequently, that Government possesses the power of acquiring territory, either by conquest of by treaty.

The usage of the world is, if a nation be not entirely ubdued, to consider the holding of conquered terr tory as a mere military occupation, until its fate shall e determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by the treaty, the acquisition is confirmed, and the ceded territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed; either on the terms stipulated in the reaty of cession, or on such as its new master shall

The Attorney-General says that the dootrine of the extension of the Constitution of its own force was never heard of until it was invented by CALHOUN as a means of fastening slavery upon California, and he quotes from the debate in the senate in 1849 on the resolution to extend he Constitution to California. In that debate DANIEL WEBSTER said:

"Let me say that in this general sense there is no such thing as extending the Constitution. The Constitution is exte over nothing else. It cannot be extended over anythat shall come in hereafter, when they do come

"The Constitution-what is it! We extend the Constitution of the United States by law to territory! What is the Constitution of the United States: Is ot its very first principle that all within its influen and comprehension shall be represented in the Legissture which it establishes, with not only a right of debate and a right to vote in both houses of Congress, but a right to partake in the choice of the Pres-ident and Vice-President! And can we by law exend these rights, or any of them, to a Territory of the 'nited States: Everybody will see that it is altogether impracticable."

And STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS said:

"I believe that the effect of extending the Consti tution over it will be to make California a State of this Union, giving them two Senators and a Repreentative in the Congress of the United States."

Aside from our Constitution, the United States, like any other independent sovereignty, has the inherent power to acquire territory by conquest or by treaty, and moreover by specific written grant this Government possesses this same power which inheres to it as an independent sovereignty. When new territories are added to the United States, the inhabitants thereof can at once become citizens of the United States if it be so provided in the language of the treaty of cession, but in the absence of such proviso, the alien subjects can never be admitted to citizenship until the sovereign people of this country by act of Congress shall confer upon the newcomers the rights and privileges of citizen-

Harlequin in Lansing.

The Hon. POTATO PINGREE is spending was not dutiable under the provisions of his last days as Governor of Michigan with wassail. Wassail for others, of course, not for himself. His altruism is known But his methods of attempted persuasion are a little queer for such a friend of man vide for the common defence and general welfare of and virtue. He called a special session of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises | the Legislature for the purpose of pushing through it some of his favorite bills for The specific question, therefore, before the increased taxation of railroad corpothe Supreme Court is: What do the words rations. The Legislature seems to be in whether to accept or reject the Senate throughout the United States mean in the far from a genial temper as to the Pingreean schemes. In vain has the Governor than ours has been in dealing with the imposts and excises shall be uniform mentioned the decanter that ornaments treaty which Lord PAUNCEFOTE signed throughout the United States?" And al- his table. He allures neither the minds though the argument on either side em- nor the throats of the legislators. They will not think with him and they will not time was devoted to the question whether | drink with him. It must be admitted that the Constitution follows the flag so that he is not very subtle in his efforts to exert

Tuesday night he gave a dinner in the zens of the United States without any pro- Hall of Representatives. The use of that room was granted to him by a majority of two votes, the Senate having previously refused to let him have its hall for his feast. Court to decide that question. These As a specimen of the purity of PINGREE'S taste and the urbanity of his manners

Pardon me for not sending your honorable body an invitation for my little apread to-night. Unfort unately the invitations have been delayed, and I ity of our national monetary system. Every farmas yet, but will do so this afternoon. I tried to get the best there is, especially the wines. I attended one of the most elaborate banquets ever given at the White House less than a year ago. McKinkey had five glasses at each plate, which were kept filled until midnight. I can testify to the fact that it was the best wine I ever drank. I used | ing that the making of genuine mince ples, the kind all five glasses myself and enjoyed them in my an-deavor to keep pace with G. O. P. example. After bring the office cat, along, too. THE SOUTH APRICAN CRISIS.

When it became known in England and South Africa that Lord Kitchener was to succeed Lord Roberts in supreme command of the army against the Boers, it was freely predicted that things would go to pieces in outh Africa after Lord Robert-'s departure. How far the new invasion of the Cape Colony from the north of the Orange River and the recent disasters to the British troops are a fulfilment of the prophecies then made remains to be seen, but it is an open secret that Lord Kitchener's nomination over the heads of many men of longer service and wider experience has caused profound dissatisfaction through the higher ranks of the British

His appointment was made by Lord Salis bury and contrary to the opinion of Lord Wolseley, and is said to have had a good deal to do with the manner of the latter's exit from the Horse Guards in Whitehall, the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. It is unfortunate for Lord Kitchener himself that in addition to the jealousies that have been created among those he has superseded, he is not personally popular with the rank and file of the army. which Lord Roberts was in a high degree He has proved on more than one occasion. notably at Paardeberg, that he can act on the maxim of old Marshal Pelissier, who when he was informed of the French losses at the assault on the Malakhoff before Sebastopol, said that omelets cannot be made with out breaking eggs. In his determination to bring the struggle

to an end, he is unsparing of men, animals and means. Were he able to accomplish his end as thoroughly as he did at Paardeberg by one stroke, even if costly in blood, the sacrifice would soon be forgotten in the satisfaction that the war was over at last but the apparently unending character of the conflict, the continuous drain of human and animal life which is going on, every day rejucing the efficiency of the force under his command and undermining its morale, gives point to the predictions of those in England and South Africa who knew they had a basis for what they said.

attend." He also flew at the newspapers The situation now is such that a turn o the scale may put British sovereignty in south Africa in greater jeopardy than it has been at any time since the outbreak of the war. All may be said to depend on the decision of the Afrikanders in the Cape Colony. Should they rise and join the intruders and destroy the communications of the British army with the bases of supply in the South while those with Delagoa Bay and Natal were interrupted by the Boers acting from the Transvaal, the position of Lord Kitchener and his army would be perilous in the extreme. A great deal depends on the events of the next few days, and on whether the Cape Colony Dutch resolve to continue in the attitude of neutrality which the mass of them have maintained since the beginning of the

IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR, 460,000 Only 1 Per Cent From Tropical Countries -Fig-

ures for Ten Years. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Nearly half nillion people from other parts of the world have come into the United States during the year 1900 seeking permanent homes. The structor. In the Boston Common Council details of the immigration during the ten and in the Massachusetts House of Repmonths ending with October, gathered by the Immigration Bureau and published resentatives he came to be known as by the Bureau of Statistics, indicate that the a rising man. Something of the firmimmigration for the calendar year will reach ness of his way of looking at things about 460,00°. Of this number more than about 460,00°. Of this number more than 100,000 come from Austria-Hungary, another 100,000 from Russia, while the United Kingdom furnishes more than 50,000, of which number 40,000 are from Ireland. Of the 460,000 immigrants, fully 450,000 come from Europe, while only about 4,000, or less than 1 per cent, come from the tropics.

The indisposition of man in his migrations to select a colder country than that to which he has been accustomed is distinctly perceptible in the history of our immigration. The following tableshows the total immigration into the United States and the number from the tropics in each year from 1880 to 1900:

	Total	From
	Year. Number.	Tropica
80	467.257	3,000
181	609,431	3,511
52	788,992	2,882
83	603,322	2,403
84	518,592	3.814
85	395,346	3.803
88	334,203	4.384
87		6.692
	540,889	7.954
80	444, 427	7 942
90	455,302	A 212
01	560,319	6.586
0.2	623,084	8.916
92	502 017	7.120
04	502,917	4.058
84		4.678
CH		7.263
90	343,267	4,583
37	230.832	2,556
80	229,299	
98		3,145
00	448,572	5,637

FINANCES OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Assets, \$821,674 -Running Expenses Last Tear. \$77.805.

"Silver-Lined Clouds," the annual rep the Salvation Army, has just been issued from the Army's national headquarters in Four-teenth street. The general expenses for maintaining the headquarters for the year ending Sept. 30 were \$77,805.47. The balance of \$5,107.24 was turned over to the Army fund. The work of the social and relief branches cost \$58,715.92, which left a balance of \$717.98 to be turned over to the general fund. The receipts of the other departments were: Property Section, \$18,814.90; Self-Denial, \$55,-669.87; Harvest Festival, \$20,272.60; Winter Relief Fund, \$9,179.24; Galveston Relief Fund, \$2,339.43; Indian Missionary and Famine Fund, \$4,238.23; Disabled Officers' Fund, \$14,437.54; Funeral Fund, \$3,902.36. The General, Social and Property Fund shows assets \$821,674. the Army's national headquarters in Four-

SHE DOTED ON HEFFELFINGER. and, Without Intending to Be Too Frank, She Told Him So. From the Meriden Journal

"Pudge" Heffelfinger was one of the most popular football players that Yale ever produced. At present he is living quierly at his home in Minneapolis and is in business with his father, a well-known shoe manufacturer This story s told of a New York girl who This story is told of a New York girl who visited Minneapolis. At a dinner she found herself seated by a big, broad-shouldered young man, whose name she had not caught. As he was big, looked muscular and did not touch wine she divined that athletics would be likely to interest him.

"Do you play football?" she asked, accordingly. nterview for the Journal, breaks the majestic ellence

cordingly.
"Not now," he answered, with some em-barrassment, apparently. She thought him shy But you have played?" she queried, en-

couragingly.

"Yes—some," he replied.

"You look as if you might play very well.

These Western colleges turn out some very fine players," she continued, a trifle patron-"The best in the world!" he responded, "The best in the world!" he responded, em hatically.
"Oh, hardly that! Of course, they don't compare with the Yale and Harvard players." She thought it a trifle provincial of him to put his Western colleges above Yale and Harvard. "Have you ever seen one of the Yale-Harvard games?" she continued.
"Yes, I have seen Yale and Harvard play," he admitted.
"I never miss a game if I can help it," the girl rattled on, "but I don't enjoy them as I used to when Heffelfinger played. Did you ever see him play?"

he answered.
"Well, you don't know what you've missed.
If you really care for football, you ought to
see Heffellinger play."
"I'm afraid I never shall," said the young

"I'm afraid I never shail," said the young man, restretfully.

"Evidently he's not a real football enthusiast, or he'd show more interest in the subject, the girl thought to herself, and was about to begin on some other topic, when a man across the table accosted the big, broadshouldered young man beside her.

"Pudge," he said, "are you going to coach any this winter for the Minnesota team?"

"No, not this year," answered the young man. A premonitory shiver went over the girl.

"Was it Pudge he called you?" she de-manded breathlessly of the broad-should-ered young man. She recalled a vague memory that Heffelfinger was a Western man.

Yes, it was 'Pudge,' he had to admit.

'And your other name?' she asked, her
face a brilliant searlet.

Heffeninger,' was the apologetic reply.

ATTACK ON AMERICAN BRIDGES. Foreign Statements That They Are Weak

Agitation, a term formerly employed in England chiefly to describe political ferment, is used by English reporters and correspondents, who have been quoted here in published cable despatches within a day two, to characterize a movement set afoot by Sir Alfred Hickman, M. P., looking to the deprecation of American bridge building with the aim of supporting the waning prestige of British firms engaged in that important branch of commercial activity. Period ically, since the Americans have been taking trade along this line from their English a general jollification was organized to give brethren, there have been spasmodic outbursts on the part of Britishers whose business has suffered: but they have been directed chiefly to inducing the British Gov ernment to favor home industry rather than foreign enterprise. Now Sir Alfred Hickman has essayed the equivocal task of down ing American competitors of British bridge builders by efforts to convince the British public that the work of the Americans is of less stable quality than that of their Anglican brothers and therefore to be shunned. The disposition to smile at him and pity him on this side is checked by recognition of his former claims to respectful attention as a

Sir Alfred is a steel manufacturer of Wolrerhampton and was formerly President of the British Iron Trade Association. In recent published interviews in the English press he has asserted that much of the iron and steel exported from this country is of inferior quality, and that American-built bridges are faulty in construction. He has gone so far as to supply statistics to the Foreign Office, in which, according to the cable reports, he showed that twenty bridges in this country collapse each year; and on this showing he based a recommendation that inspection of American-built bridges be made most rigid. He made his remarks appertain particularly to recent work of American engineers "in Burmah, Uganda and the Soudan." Contrasting English and American bridge builders, he said that the English expected bridges to last, while Americans considered that duty performed if they put up bridges to answer a required purpose for the least cost, clinching his observation with the epigram that the English did not believe in economy at the expense of stability.

reputable steel maker.

Charles Macdonald, Vice-President of the American Bridge Company, in which are comprised now the chief companies of the United States engaged in bridge building. read the reports of Sir Alfred Hickman's agitation, and when a SUN reporter called upon him corrected a few of the implications of Sir Alfred's remarks. Mr. Macdonald has direction especially of the railway department of the American Bridge Company's ousiness. Referring to Sir Alfred Hickman's declarations Mr. Macdonald said: "We are now building several bridges in

Uganda for the British Government. These ridges were designed by English engineers and are to be constructed under their supervision. As these engineers are recognized as among the first in the world, it is to be presumed that they knew what they were about in awarding the contracts to us. and, furthermore, that they were abundantly able to protect British interests in the inspection of the work as it passes through our hands. This is not by any means our first experience in competition with the English. In 1888 we constructed the Hawkesbury bridge in New South Wales upon plans which were approved by Sir Benjamin Baker, the engineer of the great Forth bridge in Scotland. Quite recently we completed the Atbara bridge in Egypt, under the inspection of English engineers, in an unprecedentedly short space of time, thereby greatly facilitating the Kitch ener campaign.

"We are now constructing bridges in Cube and Costa Rica for the eminent firm of English engineers, Livsey, Son & Henderson and have just furnished plans for a bridge in New South Wales which have been accepted and upon which work will proceed promptly. I am surprised that a man of the experience of Sir Alfred Hickman should have expressed himself, as he has been reported, regarding the character of American bridge work. It is to be hoped, for th sake of his reputation, that the cabled re-

"American bridge builders have secured contracts for bridges in the past and expect to continue to do so, for the simple reason that they can execute the work in accordance with the highest standard required anywhere in the world at a less cost than their competitors and in very much less time Our methods are open to the most rigid investigation and we are prepared to assume the responsibility of the results.

"It is natural, perhaps, that there should appear occasional outbursts of dissatisfacion on the part of English manufacturers who find themselves distanced in the race by their American competitors. But we by their American competitors. But we are happy to note that these outbursts are the exception rather than the rule. As a class, the English are broad-minded men who are quick to recognize merit wherever they see it and who will no doubt endeavor to adapt themselves to circumstances by improving their methods rother than by wasting printers' ink in criticising those of modes. The total deductions from income were soons, remaining expenses for the last fiscal year aggregated \$956,814.142, or \$5,025 per mile of line. The net earnings of the roads embraced in this advance report were \$528,912 for 1990, or \$73,110.747 more than they were for 1899. Income from investment of other than by improving their methods rother than by masting printers' ink in criticising those of modes. The total deductions from income were \$395,814.056. This item includes interest on other than by modes are the careful of the control of the control of the careful of the care aggregated \$956,814.142, or \$5,025 per mile of line. The net earnings of the roads embraced in this advance report were \$528,912 for 1990, or \$73,110.747 more than they were for 1899. Income from investment to the careful of the net earning of the roads embraced in this advance report were \$528,912 for 1899. Income from investment to the careful of wasting printers' ink in criticising those of their more successful competitors."

Opening the Caspian to the Mediterranean.

The Volga is the largest river in Europe and the Caspian, into which it em; ties, is the largest inland body of water in the world. but neither has a natural connection with the ocean. Freight from the Caspian may go all the way either to the Arctic Ocean or to the Baltic by means of canals that connect the Volga with navigable rivers flowing either into the northern or the eastern seas but in order to reach the ocean from the Casplan by either of these two canal routes it is necessary to cross the whole of Russia from its southeastern corner, and the routes are very long, roundabout and therefore expensive.

of the industrial development of Russia have long wondered why the Caspian has not, long wondered why the Caspian has not, long ago, been connected with the Black Sea. This union might be effected by digging a canal between the lower Volga and the lower Don at the point where they very nearly approach one another. The country between them is almost perfectly flat except for the high hills that skirt the western bank of the Volga for some hundreds of miles. If it had not been for this chain of hills it is probable that the Volga-Don canal would have been in operation years ago.

It is now proposed to dig this canal. The distance is only sixty miles, the plans have been made, and the estimated cost is about \$35,000,000. The effect of this canal upon transportation in Russia and a part of Asia will be far-reaching. It will give Russian central Asia and northern Persia water communications from the Caspian to the ocean without involving a journey northward of from 700 to 1,000 miles; and it will give the Volga, to which the most of central and eastern Russia are tributary, an outlet to the Black Sea.

The canal will be certain to cause an important diversion of Russian trade to the Black Sea. Three canals now connect the Volga with the Baltic and many hundreds of freight boats make the journey every year between the river and St. Petersburg. The Volga carries about half the river freight of Russia and much of this freight is drawn from the country tributary to the lower half of the river which is much nearer the Black Sea more important than ever as the main outlet of the agricultural exports of Russia. long ago, been connected with the Black

The January Harper has a varied table of con tents. Among those who contribute to it may be named Prof. Woodrow Wilson, who begins a short nistory of the United States under the title "Colonies and Nation;" Gilbert Parker, with his novel, "The Right of Way:" Poultney Bigelow, the Rev. Cyrus T. Brady, Booth Tarkington, W. W. Jacobs and Henry B. Fuller. There are poems by Charlotte Elizabeth Wella, Mary Robinson, Prancis Sterne Palmer and Helen W. Ludlow; and other contributions by familiar as well as unfamiliar writers

PRENCH TRIAL OF HAILSTORN GEVS. Traced to Waning Prestige of British Firms

Wine Growers Convinced of Their Effective ness to Prevent Hall.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Consul John Covert at Lyons has reported to the State Dapartment on the prevention of hallstorms by firing cannon at the clouds. He say I accompanied M. Jean Raulin, a professor of agriculture and an official of the farmers' Alliance of France, in a visit to the towns of Bois d'Oignet and Denice. In the first place, all the grape growers of the neighborhood had been invited to witness the trial of two guns especially constructed as hall destroyers. In the second place, Denies,

enemy-the hail. "Two long cannons were displayed in each place, almost identical in shape, but differing in the manner of firing. Each gun is of the in the manner of firing. Each gun is of the shape of an inverted cone, the opening at the mouth being 281, inches wide. It is planted upon a triped three feet high. The gun itself is 6 feet 6 inches high above the tripod. It is made of thin boiler iron.

"At its base is a forsed breech, which holds a forged iron block. In the centre of this block is an aperture six inches long and about the size of a large dynamite cartridge, in which is placed a metallic cartridge containing

vent to the joy of the grape growers over their

success in vanquishing their most dreaded

is an aperture six inches long and about the size of a large dynamic cartridge, in which is placed a metallic cartridge containing eighty grams of blasting powder, wadded with a cork and stamped like an ordinary miner's blast. It is discharged by a needle on a lever, attached to the base of the forged iron holder. The detonation is very loud. As soon as the lanyard is pulled flame is visible at the mouth of the gun, followed immediately by a wreath of snoke. A shrill whisting sound immediately follows the tring of the cannon, and is heard for fourteen seconds. At a distance this whistling is much louder than near the gun. During the firing, a few drops of rain fell.

"I interviewed from twenty to thirty large wine growers last summer. They were all emphatic in their belief in the efficiency of fighting hall with gunpowder. They said that if the weather were bot and they saw clouds forming, they prepared for a charke. If the clouds were moving rapidly, their direction was changed or the movement was stopped by the firing. They were torn as under and broken into shreds, and a copious fall of rain soon followed. In localities where kreat losses from hall have been incurred every summer, the cannons were used last summer and no hall fell. Two or three miles distant, where no cannons were freed, the lail was destructive. One cannon protects nearly

summer and no hall fell. Two of three filled distant, where no cannons were fired, the I all was destructive. One cannon protects nearly seventy-five acres of land. The expense of equipping a shooting station is \$45. The cost of operating a gun for 500 shots, not including labor, is \$15.50.

"Dr. Paul Cazeneuve, one of the most dis-tinguished scientists of France, says the ques-tion is still in the domain of experiment and that nothing is proven."

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL Appropriations for Improvement of New York Harbor -Total Amount. \$22,621,660

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill has been completed by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee and will be reported after the holidays. According to a statement prepared by the committee the bill will carry a total of \$22,621,660 in direct appropriations, of which \$10,922,500 is under contracts for work costing \$37,142,762.

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Toward the improvement of New York harbor, \$300,000 is appropriated for Buttermilk channel under contract for \$1,500,000 \$200,000 is appropriated for East River and Hell Gate, \$200,000 for the Hudson River, \$100,000 for the Harlem River, \$75,000 for the Passaic River under contracts aggregating \$221,000, \$25,000 for the Raritan River, \$45,000 for Raritan Bay, and \$100,000 for Kill Von Kull and Arthur Kill under contracts aggregating \$596,000.
For Bufialo harbor \$50,000, and for Erie
Basin and Black Rock harbor \$200,000 is ap-

Basin and Black Rock harbor \$200,000 is appropriated under a contract for \$614,643.

For Boston harbor \$200,000 is appropriated toward the new project for a deep water channel, contracts for which are authorized within a limit of \$3,000,000.

For the Nantucket harbor of refuge \$30,000.000; for a harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay. Cape Ann, \$100,000. For a deep water channel from Philadelphia to the mouth of Delaware Bay \$900,000 is appropriated under contracts aggregating \$2,400,000.

For the James River, Va., \$250,000 is appropriated. For Savannah harbor a new project for deepening the channel is authorized, to cost \$1,000,000. For Galveston harbor \$500,000 is appropriated under contracts for \$1,000,000, and \$310,000 appropriated for Galveston ship channel, conditional upon the approval of the chief of engineers. For the Mississippi River \$4,355,000 is appropriated under contracts aggregating \$7,900,000. under contracts aggregating \$7,600,000. For the Missouri River, \$340,000

Earnings Per Mile, \$7.776 -Taxes, \$44,000, 000 - Other Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ending June 80, 1900, prepared by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission. contains returns of operating railway companies representing 190,406.09 miles of line The gross earnings of the railways included in this report were \$1,480,673,054, or \$7,778 per mile of line. Of these earnings \$306. 860,760 was classed as passenger earnings and \$1,048,268,875 as freight earnings. The gross earnings shown in the final report for the preceding year were \$1,313,610,118 Operating expenses for the last fiscal year

\$395.811,056. This item includes interest of bonds, rents for leased lines, taxes (\$44,396,165 bonds, rents for leased lines, taxes (\$44,396,165) and other charges to income. The amount of dividends declared was \$109,400,147, which is \$27,555,388 greater than in the amount declared by the corresponding roads for 1899. The resulting surplus from the operation of the roads covered by this preliminary report was \$79,323,409. The surplus shown in the final report for the preceding year was \$53,064,877.

S53.084,877.

It should be understood that the amount of dividends stated does not include the dividends paid to stockholders by railway companies, the mileage of which is operated under lease or some other form of control.

ARGUMENT FOR A MINT AT SEATTLE. Immense Gold and Silver Output from the Tributary Region.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The effort of Senator Foster to secure the establishment of branch of the United States Mint at Seattle Wash, has called forth an interesting statement from Director of the Mint Roberts of the output of gold and silver in the mineral region naturally tributary to the proposed mint. British Columbia, the Yukon, Alaaka, Oregon and Washington are included in the estimate, which gives the output for last year in fine ounces, as follows:

These totals of 1,948,895 of sold and 3,639,917 of silver are valued at \$40,167,318 and \$4,708,160 respectively.

MONTANA CASES GO OVER Investigation of Clark and Maginnis Creden-

tials May Not Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The Senate Committee on Contingent Erpenses to-day. by a tie vote, failed to order a favorable report on the request of the Privi-leges and Elections Committee for authority leges and Elections Communication into the cre-to conduct an investigation into the cre-to-conduct an investigation into the cre-dentials of W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, dentials of W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, dentials of W. A. Clark and Marun Marining, who were appointed respectively by the Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Montana to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by Clark's resignation. As the Montana Legislature will meet early in January, and probably elect a Senator to fill the existing vacancy, as well as a successor to Senator ing vacancy, as well as a successor to Senator Carter, an investigation of the credentials now on file will be of doubtful utility.

PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS TURKEY.

t Comes Alive From Virginia, and Its Feathers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- President McKinley has received a gift of a turkey for his Christmas dinner. The Thanksgiving turkey came as usual from Rhode Island, but the later contribution is from L. A. Taylor and T. S. Barger, admirers of the President living in Dublin, Va. The fowl was sent alive and its feathers are pure white.